TABLES OF THE

GRECIAN, ROMAN and JEWISH *Measures, Weights and Coins;* Reduc'd to the ENGLISH STANDARD.

Humbly Dedicated

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS

THE PRINCE:

By His ROYAL HIGHNESSES dutifull servant

Jo. Arbuthnott

MD.

Stoot Sculpsit.

LONDON Printed for Ralph Smith at ye Bible under ye Piaazzas of the Royall Exchange in Cornhill.

English measures of length.

	Inch	Palm	Span	Foot	Cubit	Yard	Pace	Faddom	Pole	Furlong	Mile
	3	Palm									
	9	3	Span								
	12	4	$1\frac{1}{3}$	Foot							
	18	6	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Cubit						
1	36	12	4	3	2	Yard					
	60	20	$6\frac{2}{3}$	5	$3\frac{1}{3}$	$1\frac{2}{3}$	Pace				
	72	24	8	6	4	2	$1\frac{1}{5}$	Faddom			
	198	66	22	$16\frac{1}{2}$	11	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{3}{10}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	Pole		
	7920	2640	880	660	440	220	132	110	40	Furlong	
	63360	21120	7040	5280	3520	1760	1056	880	320	8	Mile

GRECIAN measures of length reduced to Engl.

												Paces.	Feet.	Inch.	Dec.
	δάκτυλος											0	– 0	– 0,	$7554\frac{11}{16}$
	4	δῶρον δάκτυλον										0	– 0	– 3,	$0218\frac{3}{4}$
	10	$2\frac{1}{2}$	λιχὰς									0	– 0	– 7,	$5546\frac{7}{8}$
	11	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{10}$	ὀρθόδωρον								0	– 0	– 8,	$3101\frac{9}{16}$
	12	3	$1\frac{1}{5}$	$1\frac{1}{11}$	σπιθαμὴ							0	– 0	– 9,	$0656\frac{1}{4}$
2	16	4	$1\frac{6}{10}$	$1\frac{5}{11}$	$1\frac{1}{3}$	πῆχυς						0	– 1	– 0,	0875
	18	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{4}{5}$	$1\frac{7}{11}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{8}$	πυγμὴ					0	– 1	– 1,	5984
	20	5	2	$1\frac{9}{11}$	$1\frac{2}{3}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{9}$	πυγωνὶ				0	– 1	– 3,	109
	24	6	$2\frac{2}{5}$	$2\frac{2}{11}$	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{3}$	$1\frac{1}{5}$	πῆχυς			0	– 1	– 6,	1312
	96	24	$9\frac{3}{5}$	$8\frac{8}{11}$	8	6	$5\frac{1}{3}$	$4\frac{4}{5}$	4	ὄργυια		0	– 6	– 0,	525
	9600	2400	960	$872\frac{8}{11}$	800	600	$533\frac{1}{3}$	480	400	100	σχοῖνος	120	– 4	– 4,	6
	76800.	19200.	7680	$6981\frac{9}{11}$	6400	4800	$4266\frac{2}{3}$	3840	3200	800	8 στάδιον	960	– 0	– 0,	

ROMAN *measures of length*

										Engl. Paces.	Feet.	Inch. Dec.
Digitus tranſverſus										0	0	0,725¼
1⅓	uncia									0	0	0,967
4	3	palmus minor								0	0	2,901
16	12	4	pes							0	0	11,604
20	15	5	1¼	palmipes						0	1	2,505
24	18	6	1½	1⅕	cubitus					0	1	5,406
40	30	10	2½	2	1⅔	gradus				0	2	6,91
80	60	20	5	4	3⅓	2	paſſus			0	4	10,02
10000	7500	2500	625	500	416⅔	250	125	ſtadium		120	4	4,5
80000	60000	20000	5000	4000	3333⅓	2000	1000	8	milliare	967	0	0

3

SCRIPTURE measures of length.

							Engl. Feet.	Inch. Dec.
Digit							0	0,912
4	palm						0	3,648
12	3	ſpan					0	10,944
24	6	2	cubit				1	9,888
96	24	8	4	fathom			7	3,552
144	36	12	6	1½	Ezekiels Reed		11	1,328
192	48	16	8	2	1⅓	Arabian pole	14	7,104
1920	480	160	80	20	13⅓	10	Schœnus meaſuring line	145	11,04

4

The longer SCRIPTURE meaſures.

Note *the* East *uſ'd another* Span *equal to* ⅓ *of a* Cubit.

						Engl. Miles.	Paces.	Feet. Dec.
Cubit						0	0	1,824
400	ſtadium					0	145	4,6
2000	5	Sab days journey				0	729	3,0
4000	10	2	Eaſtern mile			1	403	1,0
12000	30	6	3	paraſang		4	153	3,0
96000	240	48	24	8	a days journey	33	172	4,0

5

English square measures.

6

Inches	Feet	Yards	Paces	Poles	Rood	Acre
144						
1296	9					
3600	25	$2\frac{7}{9}$				
39204	$272\frac{1}{4}$	$30\frac{1}{4}$	10,89			
1568160	10890	1210	435,6	40		
6272640	43560	4840	1743,6	160	4	

English measures of capacity, Wine measure

7

Solid Inches	Pint	Gallon	Rundlet	Barrel	Tierce	Hogshead	Punchion	Butt	Tun
$28\frac{7}{8}$									
231	8								
4158	144	18							
$7276\frac{1}{2}$	252	$31\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$						
9702	336	42	$2\frac{1}{3}$	$1\frac{1}{3}$					
14553	504	63	$3\frac{1}{2}$	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$				
19279	672	84	$4\frac{2}{3}$	$2\frac{2}{3}$	2	$1\frac{1}{3}$			
29106	1008	126	7	4	3	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$		
58212	2016	252	14	8	6	4	3	2	

English Corn measures.

are raiſ'd from the Wincheſter Gallon, *which contains* $272\frac{1}{4}$ *ſolid Inches & as farr as ſerves our purpoſe are*

8

Solid Inches	Pints	Gallon	Peck	Buſhel	Quarter
$34\frac{1}{32}$					
$272\frac{1}{4}$	8				
$544\frac{1}{2}$	16	2			
2178	64	8	4		
17424	512	64	32	8	

GRECIAN SQUARE MEASURE.

Πλέθρον *by some said to contain* 1444. *others* 10000.

Ἄρουρα *the half of the* Πλέθρον.

The Ægyptian Ἄρουρα was ye square of 100 Cubts

ROMAN SQUARE MEASURE.

The ROMANS *divided their* As, Libra *or any* Integer *after the following manner, so the* Jugerum *was reckon'd ye* Integer.

		Unciæ.		*JUGERUM contain'd* Square Feet.	Scruples.	Engl. Roods. Sq. Poles. Sq. Feet.
1	As	12	As	28800	288	2 — 19 — 137
11/12	Deunx	11	Deunx	26400	264	2 — 10 — 58
5/6	Dextans	10	Dextans	24000	240	2 — 2 — 250
3/4	Dodrans	9	Dodrans	21600	216	1 — 34 — 169
2/3	Bes	8	Bes	19200	192	1 — 26 — 90
7/12	Septunx	7	Septunx	16800	168	1 — 17 — 283
1/2	Semis	6	Semis	14400	144	1 — 09 — 204
5/12	Quincunx	5	Quincunx	12000	120	1 — 01 — 124 5/6
1/3	Triens	4	Triens	9600	96	0 — 33 — 45 5/12
1/4	Quadrans	3	Quadrans	7200	72	0 — 24 — 238 1/4
1/6	Sextans	2	Sextans	4800	48	0 — 16 — 158 5/6
1/12	Uncia	1	Uncia	2400	24	0 — 08 — 79 5/12

NOTE Actus Major *was* 14400 *Square feet equal to a* Semis-
Clima 3600 *Square feet equal to a* Sesquncia.
Actus minimus *equal to a* Sextans.

ATTICK *measures of capacity for things Liquid.*

ENGLISH WINE MEASURE.

										Gall.	Pints.	Sol.Inch.Dec.
									χοχλιάριον	0	$\frac{1}{120}$	0,047
								2	χήμη	0	$\frac{1}{60}$	0,094
							2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	μύστρον	0	$\frac{1}{48}$	0,117 $\frac{1}{4}$
						5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	κόγχη	0	$\frac{1}{24}$	0,234 $\frac{1}{2}$
10					10	5	4	2	κύαθος	0	$\frac{1}{12}$	0,469
				15	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	ὀξύβαφον	0	$\frac{1}{8}$	0,703 $\frac{1}{2}$
			60	30	24	12	6	4	κοτύλη	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	2,818
		120	60	48	24	12	8	2	ξέστης	0	1	5,636
	720	360	288	144	72	48	12	6	χοῦς	0	7	4,942
8640	4320	3456	1728	864	576	144	72	12	μετρητὴς	10	6	1,554

ATTICK *measures of capacity for things Dry.*

ENGLISH CORN MEASURE.

							Pecks.	Gall.	Pints.	Sol.Inch.
						χοχλιάριον	0	0	$\frac{1}{120}$	0,004
					10	κύαθος	0	0	$\frac{1}{12}$	0,04
				15	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	ὀξύβαφον	0	0	$\frac{1}{8}$	0,06
			60	6	4	κοτύλη	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0,24
11		120	12	8	2	ξέστης	0	0	1	0,48
	180	18	12	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	χοῖνιξ	0	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0,72
8640	864	576	144	72	48	μέδιμνος	4	1	1	0,53

N.B. *Besides this* Medimnus *which is the* Medicus, *there was a* Medimnus Georgicus *equal to 6* Roman Modij

N.2. *There are some other Measures (mention'd by Authors) of uncertain value easily reducible to those of these Tables.*

ROMAN measures *of capacity for things* liquid

										English Wine Measure Gall.	Pints.	Sol.Inc.Dec.
										Ligula	0	$0\frac{1}{48}$	0,117 $\frac{5}{12}$
								4	Cyathus	0	$0\frac{1}{12}$	0,469 $\frac{2}{3}$
							6	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Acetabulum	0	$0\frac{1}{8}$	0,704 $\frac{1}{2}$
						12	3	2	Quartarius	0	$0\frac{1}{4}$	1,409
					12	24	6	4	2 Hemina	0	$0\frac{1}{2}$	2,818
						48	12	8	4 2 Sextarius	0	1	5,636
						288	72	48	24 12 6 Congius	0	7	4,942
						1152	288	192	96 48 24 4 Urna	3	$4\frac{1}{2}$	5,33
						2304	576	384	192 96 48 8 2 Amphora	7	1	10,66
						46080	11520	7680	3840 1920 960 160 40 20 Culeus	143	3	11 0 $\frac{1}{2}$

Note 1. Quadrantal *is y same w.th y* Amphora, Cadus, Congiarius & Dolium *denote no certain measure.*
Note 2 *The* Romans *divided the* Sextarius *as the* Libra *into* 12 *equal parts called* Cyathi *and therefore they denominated their* Calices, Sextantes, Quadrantes, Trientes, *according to the number of* Cyathi *which they contain'd.*

ROMAN measures *of capacity for things* dry

										English Corn Measure Pecks.	Gall.	Pints.	Sol.Inc.Dec.
										Ligula	0	0	$0\frac{1}{48}$	0,01
								4	Cyathus	0	0	$0\frac{1}{12}$	0,04
							6	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Acetabulum	0	0	$0\frac{1}{8}$	0,06
						24	6	4	Hemina	0	0	$0\frac{1}{2}$	0,24
					13	48	12	8	2 Sextarius	0	0	1	0,48
						384	96	64	16 8 Semimod	0	1	0	3,84
						768	192	128	32 16 2 Modius	1	0	0	7,68

JEWISH measures *of capacity for things* liquid

									Gall.	Pints.	Sol.Inc.
								Caph	0	$0\frac{5}{8}$	0,15
							$1\frac{1}{3}$	Log	0	$0\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$
						$5\frac{1}{3}$	4	Cab	0	3	10
					14	16	12	3 Hin	1	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$
						32	24	6 2 Seah	2	4	5
						96	72	18 6 3 Bath Epha	7	4	15
						960	720	180 60 30 10 Coron Chomer	75	5	7

JEWISH measures of Capacity for things dry. English Corn Measure.

							Pecks.	Gall.	Pints.	Sol.Inc.Dec.
						Gachal	0	0	17	0 ,0033
					20	Cab	0	0	2 5/6	0 ,120
					36	1 4/5 Gomor	0	0	5 1/10	1 ,211
				120	6	3 1/3 Seah	1	0	1	4 ,03
			360	18	10	3 Epha	3	0	3	12,11
		1800	90	50	15	5 Leteeh	16	0	0	26,52
15	3600	180	100	30	10	2 Chomer Coron	32	0	1	19,04

ENGLISH *Troy weight.*

						Grains.
					24	Penny-weight.
				480	20	Ounce.
16			5760	240	12	Pound.

GRECIAN and ROMAN weights reduc'd to Engliſh Troy weight.

									℔.	Ounces.	Pen.w.t	Grains.
									0	0	00	0 85/112
								4	0	0	00	3 1/28
							12	3	0	0	00	9 3/28
						24	6	2	0	0	00	18 3/14
					72	18	6	3	0	0	02	6 9/14
				96	24	8	4	1 1/3	0	0	03	0 6/7
			144	36	12	6	2	1 1/2	0	0	04	13 2/7
		192	48	16	8	2 2/3	2	1 1/3	0	0	06	1 5/7
	576	144	48	24	8	6	4	3	0	0	18	5 1/7
17	6912	1728	576	288	96	72	48	36	12	0	10	18 13 5/7

The Roman Ounce *is the* Engliſh Avoirdupois Ounce, *which they divided into* 7 Denarij, *as well as* 8 Drachms, *and ſince they reckon'd their* Denarius *equal to the* Attick Drachm *this will make the* Attick *weights* 1/8 *heavier than the correſpondent* Roman weights.

Note *The* Grecians *divided their* Obolus *into* Chalci *and* λεπτα *ſome as* Diodorus *and* Swidas *divided the* Obolus *into* 6 Chalci *and every* Chalcus *into* 7 λεπτα *others divided the* Obolus *into* 8 Chalci *and every* Chalcus *into* 8 λεπτα *or minuta.*

The greater weights reduc'd to Engl. Troy weig.t

				℔.	Ounces.	Penw.t	Grains.
Libra				0	10	18	$13\frac{5}{7}$
$1\frac{1}{24}$			Mina Attica communis	0	11	07	$16\frac{2}{7}$
$1\frac{1}{3}$	$1\frac{7}{25}$		Mina Attica Medica	1	02	11	$10\frac{2}{7}$
$62\frac{1}{2}$	60	$46\frac{7}{8}$	Talentum Atticum commune	56	11	00	$17\frac{1}{7}$

18

Note *There was another* Attick Talent *by some said to consist of* 80 *by others a* 100 Minæ.
Note *every* Mina *contains a* 100 Drachmæ *and every* Talent 60 Minæ, *but the* Talents *differ in weight according to the different* Standard *of the* Drachmæ *and* Minæ *of which they are compos'd*. The *value of Some different* Minæ *and* Talents *in* Attick Drachmæ, Minæ *and* Englisth Troy weight, *is exhibited in the following* Table.

MINA.

		℔	Ounc.	Pen.wt	Gr.
Ægyptiaca	est Drachm Atticar.	$133\frac{1}{3}$	1	03	03-13
Antiochica	est Drachm Atticar.	$133\frac{1}{3}$	1	03	03-13
Cleopatræ Ptolemaica	est Drachm Atticar.	144	1	04	07-20
Alexandrina Dioscoridis	est Drachm Atticar.	160	1	06	04-06

19 TALENTUM.

Ægyptiacum	est Minarum Atticar.	80	75	10	14-06
Antiochicum	est Minarum Atticar.	80	75	10	14-06
Ptolemaicum. Cleop.	est Minarum Atticar.	$86\frac{2}{3}$	82	02	12-00
Alexandriæ.	est Minarum Atticar.	96	91	00	15-00
Insulanum	est Minarum Atticar.	120	113	10	01-10
Antiochiæ	est Minarum Atticar.	360	341	06	04-06

JEWISH WEIGHTS *reduc'd to English Troy Weights.*

											lb	Ounc	Pwt	Gr.
Shekel											00	00	09	02 $\frac{4}{7}$
20	100	Maneh									03	09	10	17 $\frac{1}{7}$
	5000	50	Talent								189	08	15	17 $\frac{1}{7}$

Note *in reckoning* money 60 Shekels *made a* Maneh, *but in weight* 100 Shekels.

The value and proportion of the Grecian Coins

											l	sh	d	q
λεπτὸν											00	00	00	0 $\frac{31}{336}$
7	χάλκους										00	00	00	0 $\frac{31}{48}$
14	2	δίχαλκος									00	00	00	1 $\frac{7}{24}$
28	4	2	ἡμιωβολίον								00	00	00	2 $\frac{7}{12}$
56	8	4	2	ὀβολὸς							00	00	01	1 $\frac{1}{6}$
112	16	8	4	2	διώβολον						00	00	02	2 $\frac{1}{3}$
224	32	16	8	4	2	τετρώβολον					00	00	05	0 $\frac{2}{3}$
336	48	24	12	6	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	δραχμή				00	00	07	3
662	96	48	24	12	6	3	2	δίδραχμον			00	01	03	2
1324	112	96	48	24	12	6	4	2	τετράδραχμον	στατὴρ	00	02	07	0
1660	384	120	60	30	15	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	πεντάδραχμον	00	03	02	3

Note *of these the* Drachma, Didrachm &c. *were of* Silver, *the rest for the most part of* Brass; *the other parts as* Tridrachm, Triobolus &c *were sometime* Coin'd

N 2 *I have supposd with the generality of Authors that the* Drachma *and* Denarius *were equal, thô ther's reason to believe the* Drachma *was somewhat the weightier.*

THE GRECIAN GOLD COIN *was ye* Stater Aureus *weighing 2 Attick Drachms or half of ye* Stater Argenteus *&exchanging usually for 25* Attick Drachms *of* Silver *in our money*..... l 0 — f 16 — d 8 $\frac{1}{4}$

According to our proportion of Gold *to* Silver..... 01 — 00 — 9

There were likewise ye Stater Cyzicenus *exchanging for 28* Attick Drachms *or*..... 00 — 18 — 1

22 Stater Phillippicus & Stater Alexandrinus *of the same value*

Stater Daricus *according to* Josephus *worth 50* Attick Drachms *or*..... 01 — 12 — 3 $\frac{1}{2}$

Stater Cræsius *of the same value*.

The GRECIAN manner of reckoning sums of money, was by DRACHMÆ.

	l.	sh.	d.
1	0	00	07¾
10	0	06	05½
100 equal to a Mina	3	04	07

MINÆ.

1	3	04	07
10	32	05	10
60 equal to a Talentum	193	15	00

TALENTA

1	193	15	00
10	1937	10	00
100	19375	00	00

I have given the value of y different Talents *and* Minæ, *consider'd as Weights: but when they denote Sums of money, they vary after the following manner.*

MINA Syra		25
Ptolemaica		33⅓
Antiochica		100
Eubæa	est Drachm.	100
Babylonica		116
Attica major	Atticar.	133⅓
Tyria		133⅓
Æginæa		166⅔
Rhodia		166⅔
TALENTUM Syrum		15
Ptolemaicum		20
Antiochicum		60
Eubæum		60
Babylonicum	Minarum	70
Aticum majus	Atticarum.	80
Tyrium		80
Æginæum		100
Rhodium		100

The value and proportion of the Roman Coins.

						l.	sh.	d.	q.
Teruncius						00	00	00	0 775/1000
2	Sembella					00	00	00	1 55/100
4	2	Libella: As				00	00	00	3 1/10
10	5	2½	Sestertius			00	00	01	3 3/4
20	10	5	2	Quinarius Victoriatus		00	00	03	3 1/2
40	20	10	4	2	Denarius	00	00	07	3

Note *of these the* Denarius, Victoriatus, Sestertius *and some times the* As *were of* Silver, *the rest of* Brass.

There *were sometimes also Coin'd of* Brass *the* Triens, Sextans, Uncia, Sextula *and* Dupondius.

The ROMAN GOLD COIN was the *AUREUS, which weigh'd Generally double the* Denarius; *the value of which according to the first proportion of* Coinage *mentioned by* Pliny Lib. XXXIII. Cap. III.

	l - s - d
was worth	1 - 04 - $3\frac{3}{4}$
According to the proportion that obtains now amongst us, worth.	1 - 00 - 9
According to the Decuple proportion mention'd by LIVY and JULIUS POLLUX worth.	0 - 17 - 11
According to the proportion mentioned by TACITUS, and which afterwards obtain'd whereby the AUREUS exchang'd for 25 Denarij, *its value*	0 - 16 - $1\frac{3}{4}$

Some Alterations *of the Value of the* ROMAN COIN *mention'd by* Pliny.

In the Reign of Servius		1 Pound.
A.Urb. 490	The AS *weighd*	2 Ounces.
A.Urb. 537	*of* Brass	1 Ounce.
A.Urb. 586		$\frac{1}{2}$ Ounce.
A.Urb. 485	DENARIUS	10 Asses.
A.Urb. 537	*exchang'd for*	16 Asses.
A.Urb. 547	Scruple *of* GOLD *worth*	20 Sestertij.
Coin'd *afterwards of the* Pound *of* Gold		20 Denarij.
In NERO'S Time *of the* Pound *of* Gold		45 Denarij.

Aurei.

The ROMAN manner of reckoning Sums of money reduc'd to the ENGLISH STANDARD.

Sestertij nummi.

	l	sh	d	q	s
Sestertius	0	00	01	3	$\frac{3}{4}$
Decem	0	01	07	$1\frac{1}{2}$	
Centum	0	16	01	3	
Mille *equal to a* Sestertium	8	01	05	2	

Sestertia.

Sestertium	8 - 01 - 05 $\frac{1}{2}$
Decem	80 - 14 - 07
Centum, *this Sum the Romans expresst thus:* debet mihi centum, debet mihi centum Sestertia, *vel* debet centum millia Sestertium.	807 - 05 - 10
Mille	8072 - 18 - 04

Decies Sestertiûm &c.

The adverb Centies *being understood.*

Decies Sestertium *vel* Decies centena millia nummum.	8072 - 18 - 04
Centies *vel* Centies H.S.	80729 - 03 - 04
Millies H S	807291 - 13 - 04
Millies Centies H S	888020 - 16 - 08

The ROMAN manner of reckoning

INTEREST OF MONEY.

	Asses usuræ *vel* Centesimæ usuræ.	1		12	
	Semisses usuræ.	$\frac{1}{2}$		6	
	Trientes usuræ.	$\frac{1}{3}$		4	
	Quadrantes usuræ.	$\frac{1}{4}$		3	
	Sextantes usuræ.	$\frac{1}{6}$		2	
27	Unciæ usuræ.	$\frac{1}{12}$	per Cent	1	per Cent
	Quincunces usuræ.	$\frac{5}{12}$	a Month.	5	a Year.
	Septunces usuræ	$\frac{7}{12}$		7	
	Besses usuræ.	$\frac{2}{3}$		8	
	Dodrantes usuræ.	$\frac{3}{4}$		9	
	Dextantes usuræ.	$\frac{5}{6}$		10	
	Deunces usuræ.	$\frac{11}{12}$		11	

JEWISH money *reduc'd to the English Standard.*

					l.	sh.	d.
				Gerah.	00	00	1 $\frac{59}{160}$
			10	Bekah.	00	01	1 $\frac{11}{16}$
		20	2	Shekel.	00	02	3 $\frac{3}{8}$
28	1200	120	60	Maneh Mina Hæbraica.	06	16	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
	60000	6000	3000	50 Talent.	342	03	09
				Solidus Aureus *or* Sextula *worth*.	00	12	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
				Sichus Aureus *worth*.	1	16	6
				A Talent *of* Gold *worth*.	5475	00	0

Note in all the Tables of money I reckon Silver at 5 Shillings and Gold 4 Pound the Ounce.

The EXPLANATION *of ſome of ye more uſual* Characters *of* Weights *and* Meaſures *found in* Greek & Roman Authors.

q...Amphora. Κρ..μετρήτης
q S.Urna. χ°...χοῦς
ε...Congius. ξε..ξέσης
ↃSextarius. Χ...χοτύλη
ↃS.Hemina. ξ....ὀξύβαφον
Q.Quartarius. Κχ...κύαθος
Kᵛ cv.Cyathus. μ̆ ...μύσρον
M.Modius. χⁿ...χήμη
MS.Semimodius. μᵉ...μέδυμνος
χ°...χοῖνιξ

℔,℔.Libra.
℔℔.Dupondium.
⊥..Uncia.
ε S..Semiuncia.
ↃↃ 9..Sicilicus.
U...Sextula.
∠...Drachma.
ϜSS.Scriptulus.
Ȣ...Obolus.
N...Siliqua.
QuuChalcus.
O...Granum.
X✳Denarius.

=..Sextans.
=.Quadrans.
==.Triens.
=ε.Quincunx.
S.S".Semilibra.
S=.Dodrans.
S==Dextans.
S=ε=Deunx.
Ɣ...Semiſextula.
ↃↃ..Binæ Sextulæ.
⊥:..Drachmæ ſex.

μᵛ...μνᾶ
Λ Λ..λίτρα
ξ....ὑγγία
ℒ....δραχμὴ
γρ...γράμμα
ὀβ.ὀβολός
Kᵉ...κεράτιον
χᵃ...χάλκος

Thoſe *who do not underſtand* Decimal Fractions, *may obſerve that the* Denominator *of every ſuch* Decimal, *is an Unite with as many* Cyphers *as there are places of numbers in the fraction: thus in the ſecond Table under* Inch.dec. 3,0218 *ſignifys* 3 Inches *and* $\frac{0218}{10000}$ *of an* Inch: 3,12 *ſignifys* 3 Inches *and* $\frac{12}{100}$ *of an* Inch: 10,4 *is* 10 Inches *and* $\frac{4}{10}$ &c. All *other things in the* Tables *with their ſeverall uſes are plain.*